FBIS DAILY REPORT

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NICARAGUA'S TINOCO ON CONTADORA MEETING

PA291618 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 29 May 86 p A 32

[By Allan Perez]

[Text] During a Contadora Group meeting held in our country yesterday, Nicaragua presented a 14-point proposal on negotiations and limitations of weapons for the Central American area.

During a short interview granted to LA PRENSA' Nicaraguan Foreign Minister [title as published] Victor Hugo Tinoco said that the proposal involves the elimination of all kinds of military planes and helicopters, mortars of more than 120 mm, artillery of more than 160 mm, and all kinds of tanks, among other things. He said that Guatemala and Costa Rica also presented a proposal for limitation of weapons, but attached a value to those weapons. Tinoco pointed out: "We must now reach an agreement as to the value that will be attached to those weapons."

Tinoco said that Central American and Support Goup foreign ministers are determined to hold a foreign ministers meeting on 6 June. He added: "The negotiation of limitations on weapons of complex [complejos] countries does not take 2 or 3 days; however, we believe that we are making progress, we are on the right track; these meetings have been useful."

As for General Manuel Antonio Noriega's suggestion that the military offer their military advice to the Contadora Group, Tinoco said that such idea deserves to be studied in order to make a decision in that regard. He said that the suggestion could be useful to help achieve progress within the discussion process.

The meeting continues today. An agreement regarding the value that should be attached to the weapons is expected.

COSTA RICAN POSITION ON CONTADORA NEGOTIATIONS

PA300144 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Although during the [Contadora] plenipotentiaries' meeting Costa Rica commented on the list of armaments proposed by Nicaragua and sought support for a joint proposal with Guatemala that was presented more than 2 weeks ago, it has been reported that Costa Rica is awaiting the results of the Panama meeting to decide on a course of action.

If a definitive accord is not reached tonight [as heard] it would be necessary to redefine Costa Rica's stance regarding the negotiation of the peace document. This negotiation has become stagnant in regard to security, a Foreign Ministry official said. He added: It is clear that the proposal closer to reality is the one presented by Costa Rica and Guatemala. This proposal ha been backed by Honduras and El Salvador.

If an accord regarding security is not reached with the Nicaraguan Government, the four other countries -- Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica -- could sign the peace document on 6 June. It is felt that this would be a way to pressure Nicaragua into joining the document's commitments on a short-term basis so that Nicaragua could effect a democratic opening.

Nevertheless, according to experts Nicaragua is seeking an extension of the negotiations by presenting a list of armaments. In this way, experts say, Nicaragua would gain time to devise some other excuse and not sign the peace document commitments.

DELEGATES SAY CONTADORA MEETING NOT FAILURE

PA291453 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1347 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] The Contadora deputy foreign ministers and the Central American plenipotentiaries held a meeting until midnight last night to discuss the proposals on arms reductions proposed jointly by Guatemala and Costa Rica and independently by Nicaragua. At approximately 1700 yesterday and plenipotentiaries alone studied the proposals, which included tables showing the minimum levels of military development that would be authorized. The meeting ended at almost midnight, with the announcement that a waiting period would be established before consulting with each of the Central American governments.

According to Mexican Deputy Foreign Minister Ricardo Valero, the plenipotentiaries meeting cannot be described as a failure because it ended in concrete decisions regarding the such delicate points as arms reduction.

Meanwhile, Guatemalan Deputy Foreign Minister Francisco Villagran said that the meeting established a firm desire to negotiate.

[Begin recording] We want to report that the group of Central American plenipotentiaries formed by the deputy foreign ministers of Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua have met to analyze the situation. In the discussions tht took place yesterday and today we decided to maintain our firm decision to continue negotiating the signing of the Contadora document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America. We have also agreed that we must hold consultations among our respective governments. We have agreed to express our recognition and appreciation to the countries that form the Contadora Group, and we will urge them to continue playing the role they have played up to now. [end recording].

FURTHER ON NAVY'S SINKING OF TAIWAN TRAWLER

Details of Incident

PY291329 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1216 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Rio Gallegos, 29 May (TELAM) -- Sources of the Argentine Naval Prefecture said here today that the cutter Prefecto Derbes will arrive in Puerto Deseado, 800 km north of here, at noon today. The cutter is carrying the crewmen of the Taiwan trawler Hsien Teh III, which was intercepted yesterday while illegally fishing in Argentine waters.

It has also been reported that the Prefecto Derbes is carrying the body of a person who died of cardiac arrest during the rescue operations and five wounded individuals. Preparations began last night at the Puerto Deseado Regional Hospital to treat these people, although it is not known how serious their injuries are.

The sources said the Hsien Teh III, was abandoned adrift and aflame, but it is not known whether it sank. Therefore, the cutter Azopardo has been dispatched from Puerto Belgrano to the area of the incident to locate the trawler and tow it to port. The sources added that the operation conducted yesterday ws similar to previous ones, but when the trawler attempted to escape the Argentine cutter gave it a radio warning, followed by warning shots 200 meters off its bow, and then it fired shots into its hull. It is not known whether these shots started the fire on board the trawler.

In conclusion, the sources said that it is not known whether the five wounded people were shot, because the operation was conducted amid extremely adverse weather conditions, which even prevented boarding of the trawler. It is believed that these people could have been injured by explosions on board the trawler.

Defense Secretary Comments

PY291535 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1323 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 May (DYN) -- Defense Secretary Horacio Jaunarena today regretted the loss of human life in the incident involving the Taiwan trawler Hsien Teh II. He explained that the incident "should be considered within the framework of the very difficult situation where the wealth in areas under Argentine jurisdiction is being depreciated."

Jaunarena made this statement at the Jorge Newbery Aeroparque airport just before leaving for Salta to head the 176th Army anniversary festivities in place of Defense Minister German Lopez, who is ill. In this regard, he said that today "is a day of great satisfaction for all of us, because the Army is inseparably linked to the nation's history."

Regarding the investigations into the unsuccessful attack on President Raul Alfonsin, Jaunarena stated that "an investigation is being conducted to determine what happened at the III Corps, but Judge Miguel Rodriguez Villafane is the one who must clarify the case."

Spokesman on UK Statement

PY291947 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1820 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 May (EFE) -- The Argentine Government has described a British statement that the machinegunning of a fishing boat in the Malvinas area was a show of force as "a maneuver by London" to confuse the public.

The statement was made of EFE by a senior presidential aide, who announced that a "strong, enlightenening" communique will be issued in the next few hours.

The communique will reaffirm "Argentina's sovereign rights over the South Atlantic archipelago and its decision to obey the repeated UN resolutions calling for a negotiated, peaceful solution to the British-Argentine conflict," the sources said. The spokesman added that the sinking of the Taiwan ship occurred "in Argentine territorial waters when it refused to obey an order to stop."

The spokesman added that "the Argentine Government reserves the right to defend its maritime sovereignty, especially its fish resources. The government's position is endorsed by the opposition and the public." The spokesman added that Argentina has expressed its position to seven ambassadors from Asian and European countries, including the ambassador of Spain, to prevent illegal fishing by boats from those countries in Argentine waters.

Foreign Ministry Communique

PY300250 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0120 GMT 30 May 86

[Communique issued by the Foreign Ministry, dated 29 May]

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 29 May (NA) -- On 28 May 1986 the Argentine Naval Prefecture vessel Perfecto Derbes. which was carrying out patrol and surveillance duties in Argentine territorial waters, intercepted two Taiwan-flag vessels -- Chifu N6 and Chiannder N3 [names as received], which were illegallly fishing within the 200-mile limit, thus violating Law 17500 on fishing, as amended by laws of the Customs Code (Law 22415).

It must be pointed out that according to international law, coastal states have sovereign rights to the live resources of the sea within 200 miles from their coasts and that these rights have been included in the UN Law of the Sea Convention. The same convention, in keeping with internationally accepted practices, acknowledges the rights of the coastal states to implement whatever measures may be necessary to guarantee compliance with its laws and regulations on waters under its jurisdiction, including the boarding, inspection, and seizure of ships that violate said laws.

On the above date the fishing vessel Chifu 6 was instructed to stop for identification at 0645. This order was not obeyed, and the vessel escaped toward the Malvinas Islands despite warning shots that were fired in keeping with internationally accepted practice in these cases.

The second operation began at 1325 when the Taiwan fishing ship Chiannder N3 was intercepted. The Coast Guard vessel PNA [Argentina Naval Prefecture] Prefecto Derbes ordered the fishing boat to set course for Puerto Deseado, and the captain of the latter ship refused to obey this order.

At 1445 the order was again transmitted, and again the fishing vessel refused to obey. At 1510 warning shots were fired, using nonexplosive ammunition, 200 meters off the fishing boat's bow, with no results. At 1515 another burst was fired closer to the bow, and again the ship refused to comply with the order.

In view of the captain's persistent attitude, a burst of the same type of ammunition was fired into the prow, above the hull. The fishing vessel did not stop, and at 1535 shots were fired into the rudder because the boat had set its automatic pilot heading south. After this, the vessel stopped, and smoke and the beginning of a fire were observed, whereupon the captain of the Argentine vessel immediately approached the boat to give assistance and attempt to board. Since it proved to be impossible to control the fire, the 21 crewmen of the fishing vessel were rescued. One of them died, apparently from cardiac arrest.

Later, the captain of the Chiannder N3 reported that one of his crewmen was missing. The crewman in question could not be found despite the search that was conducted, after which the Prefecto Derbes sets a return course for Puerto Deseado, carrying the rescued crew and leaving the fishing vessel adrift. The Prefecto Derbes Coast Guard vessel arrived in Puerto Deseado at 1440 this afternoon (29 May). None of the members of the rescued crew had sustained bullet wounds.

The account of the event clearly shows that the Argentine authorities exercised the police power vested in them in keeping with internationally accepted practices for the capture of ships which violate fishing and customs regulations, practices that are also acceptable under Argentine domestic regulations. The direct cause of this unfortunate incident was the irresponsible behavior of the foreign ship's captain, who repeatedly refused to obey the orders of the Argentine authorities.

It is also undoubtable that this and other incidents that have taken place in Argentine waters are caused by the existence of the so-called zone of protection that Great Britain has illegally established against Argentina. Taking advantage of this zone, a considerable number of fishing fleets flying various flags carry out indiscriminate and irrational exploitation of live sea resources. This exploitation is currently so depredatory that it jeopardizes the resources of the regional ecosystem. This situation has prompted a marked increase of surveillance and patrol activities in the area.

With the express intention of not exacerbating the existing tension stemming from its dispute with Great Britain, and as a sign of its willingness to resolve the issue peacefully, in keeping with the recommendations of the international community, Argentina has abstained from exercising its legitimate police power within the abovementioned zone of protection, although it has repeatedly denounced its unfairness and the harm it inflicts.

Argentina's peaceful disposition, however, does not imply a surrender of its legitimate rights to the zone, the powers it has over other maritime zones under its jurisdiction, or its duty to comply with the obligations it may have as a coastal state to preserve and manage live sea resources.

The Argentine Government regrets the unfortunate consequences of the incident, especially the loss of human life, and hopes that the respect of foreign ships for Argentine rules and jurisdiction will prevent a repetition of these incidents in the future.

FRG DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES IN BUENOS AIRES

LD281939 Hamburg DPA in German 1843 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Buencs Aires, 28 May (DPA) -- Federal Defense Minister Manfred Woerner (CDU) arrived in Buenos Aires today for 3 days of talks with his Argentine counterpart, German Lopez. Woerner, who is accompanied by Vice Admiral Dieter Wellershoff, Bundeswehr inspector-general designate, and others, wants to brief himself among other things about military installations in Argentina. He will also be received by President Raul Alfonsin and Foreign Minister Dante Caputo. Woerner, who arrived from Brazil, said there that his visit is an expression of German efforts to further deepen its relations with Latin America's "leading country" and also to extend them to the sphere of military policy and security. His visit to Brazil was not intended to conclude or initiate arms sales or purchases. However, Brazil's Tucano training aircraft has a good chance if the Bundeswehr ever considers the purchase of aircraft of this type. Woerner took an aircraft of this type on a test flight in Brazil.

Meets With Caputo

PY291906 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1518 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 May (TELAM) -- FRG Defense Minister Manfred Woerner said after meeting with Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo that the possible arms smuggling by German industrialists to Argentina was not discussed during the meeting held in the Foreign Ministry. Woerner reported that the issues discussed included the international situation and especially the Central American crisis, and he added that Caputo was optimistic about a solution.

Alfonsin, Defense Officials

LD300817 Hamburg DPA in German 0009 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 May (DPA) Federal Defense Minister Manfred Woerner met Argentine President Raul Alfonsin and Foreign Minister Dante Caputo in Buenos Aires on Thursday. Woerner assured the president that the Federal Government is proceeding on the basis that the Argentine Armed Forces support the process of democratization in the South American country. Woerner said after the talk that Alfonsin praised the involvement of German industry in Argentina, where many large companies from the FRG have subsidiaries or branches.

In the talks with members of the Defense Ministry his counterpart German Lopez is ill -- it was made clear to the German delegation that Argentina currently does not have the money for arms cooperation between both states. Argentina has German submarines, among other things. He was briefed by his hosts on how Argentina is solving the legal problems with its Armed Forces after the defeat in the Falklands War and the human rights violations committed by the military between 1976 and 1983. He has the impression that everything is being done in Argentina to integrate the Armed Forces into the constitution. The Argentine political leadership showed interest in how the Bundeswehr is integrated into the constitution in the FRG. Woerner will inspect military installations on Friday and will return to the FRG on Saturday.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES NOTE ON WHITEHEAD TALKS

PY291347 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 28 May 86 p 20

[Text] The following is a note published by Itamaraty:

"U.S. Assistant Secretary of State John C. Whitehead made an official visit to Brasilia on 25 and 26 May. He held meetings with high-ranking Brazilian Government officials.

"A broad analysis of Brazilian-U.S. relations was made, and the conclusion was that there is a mutual interest in keeping open the channels of communication between the two governments to deal with political, economic, commerical, and financial issues.

"Without getting deeply involved in specific issues, the conversations explored the aspects of each case so that all litigious bilateral matters will in the future be considered in an overall aspect to ensure an objective evaluation appropriate for the two sides to maintain and consolidate the harmony of Brazilian-U.S. relations.

"Regarding the Brazilian policy on informatics specifically, Secretary Whitehead explained that there are no reprisals or deadlines and that future high-level contacts between the two nations will follow the usual procedures without preconditions.

"The Brazilian Government reiterated that the law on informatics approved by Congress cannot be negotiated. However, contacts will be made regarding our trade relations, including the area of informatics, where there are many aspects and issues to be studied.

MINISTER EXPLAINS EXPOSURE TO U.S. REPRISALS

PY291710 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 28 May 86 p 20

[Text] "If the United States applies protectionist measures against Brazil in reprisal for reserving our computer market for our own industry, it will create problems for the couutnry's balance of trade, and we will have to change our way of dealing with the foreign debt." Planning Minister Joao Sayad made this statement yesterday during a debate with 100 Brazilian and foreign businessmen held behind closed doors in Rio de Janeiro as part of the second Brazilian Economy Forum. This was reported by one of the participants, Luiz Carlos Borges Fortes, president of the Northeast Petrochemical Conpany, Copene.

According to Borges Fortes, Minister Sayad explained that vis-a-vis the United States, Brazil is vulnerable. While the United States absorb 40 percent of Brazil's exports, Brazil purchases only 2 percent of U.S. exports. Thus, if the United States takes reprisals, Brazil will suffer negative consequences in its balance of trade. The planning minister also said that the United States is putting pressure on the country because of Brazil's privileged position compared to other Latin American countries.

FRG'S WOERNER BEGINS TALKS WITH GOVERNMENT

LD270902 Hamburg DPA in German 0818 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Brasilia, 27 May (DPA) -- On the 4th day of his visit to Brazil, Manfred Woerner, the federal defense minister, on Tuesday in Brasilia started a round of political talks with the Brazilian Government.

Among those with whom he talked were Jose Sarney, the president; Roberto de Abreu Sodre, the minister for foreign affairs; Jose maria do Amaral, chief of the joint staff; and Leonidas Pires Goncalves, the minister of the Army.

Prior to this, Woerner visited concerns of the Brasilian arms industry and troops. In Sao Jose dos Campos, Woerner himself flew a Brazilian training aeroplane of the Tucano type. This is the first visit to Brazil by a Bonn defense minister and the seventh visit by a German cabinet member within 2 years. Woerner sees his visit as an expression of the intention of the Federal Government to deepen relations with this "increasingly more important country." To press representatives, he stressed that Brazil is the leading country of Latin America and that military political relations should be built up with her as well. Also there was reference to the important role of the Brazilian military in the development, political stability and democracy of Brazil. Since 1964, 36 Brazilian officers have been trained in the Federal Republic. There is a fundamental interest from the Brazilians in continuing this cooperation. There are also prospects in the arms economy for intensified cooperation.

Military Talks Held

LD281215 Hamburg DPA in German 2340 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Brasilia, 27 May -- Brazil and the Federal Republic of Germany plan to examine how they can cooperate more closely in the military policy sector. Federal Defense Minister Manfred Woerner and Leonidas Pires Goncalves, Brazilian minister of the Army, agreed in Brasilia on Tuesday to mark out possible (?areas for) cooperation in working groups and to seek intensive cooperation in technology in particular.

On the 4th day of his visit to Brazil, on Tuesday, Woerner also met with State President Jose Sarney; Jose Maria do Amaral, chief of joint staff, and deputy foreign minister Paulo Tarso Flecha de Lima. The federal minister paid tribute above all to the Brazilian "policy of balancing out" with all neighboring countries and reiterated the desire of the federal government to deepen further relations with "extraordinarily dynamic" Brazil. It (?is the first) visit by a Bonn defense minister to the largest Latin American country. Woerner flies on to Argentina this Wednesday.

Tucano Purchase Sought

PY281502 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 27 May 86 p2

[Excerpt] Brasilia -- According to official reports, the FRG is interested in buying Brazilian EMB 312 Tucano training planes to replace the old-fashioned English Provost jet built in the 1950s. It is also interested in learning about Brazil's weapons industry. If the FRG authorities approve the Tucano, and award it the contract, the FRG will become the second European country to use these Brazilian turboprop planes. The first country was England, which bought the Tucano manufacturing rights in order to reequip the Royal Air Force.

Another purpose of the FRG minister's visit is to improve military relations between the two countries. Minister Manfred Woerner will attend National Congress sessions and meet with Senate President Senator Jose Fragelli, and Chamber of Deputies President Ulysses Guimaraes. On the night of 27 May the FRG Embassy will hold a reception. On 28 May, before leaving for Argentina, Manfred Woerner will hold a press conference, and have breakfast with representatives of German enterprises operating in Brazil.

COLORADO PARTY ANSWERS CEP INVITATION TO DIALOGUE

PY280309 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 27 May 86 p 10

[Excerpt] The official document of the Colorado Party executive board delivered yesterday to the Paraguayan Episcopal Conference [CEP] states: "In response to your Note No. 149/86 dated 9 May, I hereby inform you that regarding the main issue stated there in the executive board of the Colorado Party which I preside over, has already expressed its opinion and position as outlined in my note dated 6 February 1986."

Colorado Party Secretary General Roberto Gonzalez Rioboo, personally took the letter to Msgr Jorge Livieres Banks, and delivered it during a brief meeting held at the headquarters of the CEP late yesterday morning. The letter from the Colorado Party goes on to say: "Since the note I am now answering contains no new elements, allow me to remind you of my earlier letter, the contents of which are still fully applicable as far as the position of the Colorado Party on the issue in question is concerned."

The note, which is signed by Pedro Hugo Pena and Juan Ramon Chavez, secretary, and president of the Colorado Party executive board respectively, adds: "In any case, you can rest assured that within the framework of the law and the institutions, the executive board that I preside over will examine with a great deal of interest and keeping common well-being in mind, any concrete suggestion, any definite and feasible initiative, and in sum, any honorable concern for strengthening and improving democracy, for consolidating public freedom and improving public moral standards."

It indicates that "objectivity, clarity and precision when raising issues and making proposals is of utmost importance because you must understand that no positive approach can be based on generalities." The not concludes by saying: "Certain that the church authorities you claim to speak for will realize the fraternal and conciliatory spirit of this letter and will appreciate the true value of its assertions so as to share them freely but with prudent determination, I would like to take advantage of this opportunity to convey to you my respects."

Interior Minister Sabino Augusto Montanaro has stated that there do no appear to be any significant obstacles capable of preventing a meeting between Colorado Party representatives and the CEP.

JAILED STUDENT LEADER BEGINS HUNGER STRIKE

PY281542 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 26 May 86 p 37

[Exerpt] Alberto R. Alderete Prieto's [jailed student leader] friends have made public a note he wrote. The note states that Alderete, detained at the headquarters of the Asuncion Police Special Task Force in Tacumbu, decided yesterday to go on a total hunger strike, without solids or liquids.

Alderete says: "I am going on a hunger strike because I am being held in prison for no reason other than having steadfastly defended the rights of the students and the people. I demand unconditional liberty. This hunger strike also includes liquids to protest my being held incommunicado. When I am no longer incommunicado and can freely receive visitors, I will start taking liquids. Prison, 26 May 1986. Roberto R. Alderete Prieto."

Alderete's relatives have reported that this prisoner, who has ben detained on Executive Branch orders, has kidney problems that will be aggravated bythe hungert strike. This concerns Alderete's relatives.

SECOND PART OF PRESIDENT GARCIA INTERVIEW

PA230341 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 1955 GMT 22 May 86

[Part two of interview with President Alan Garcia by Jorge Saldana; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Saldana] Sir, what are your views on the violence and terrorism in Peru, and on the Shining Path group of which we know little in this country?

[Garcia] That is a problem generated and worn by time. As you know, Peru's history shows the uprooting of its civilization's historical and geographical axis. Mexico, for example, has its capital in Mexico City. Mexico City was also the center of a former civilization. We had our capital in Cuzco and the Andes, in the high areas, in the mountains. Colonialism and the republic brought this capital, this historical center to the coast, to Lima. Therefore, on the Andes and within the Andes, hundreds of thousands and millions of Peruvians in peasant communities were left out of the historical process. They were feudal servants, their communities were forgotten. All of this generated the conditions and the breeding ground in which a totalitarian, dogmatic, and criminal ideology was inserted, according to which those social forces will someday conquer power, but for the time being our present society must be worn down by violent actions. [words indistinct]

This anarchical and inhuman view has moved unarmed, poorly fed, and barefoot peasants to confront the security forces, and in the past few years this has generated many deaths in the country. I condemn the Shining Path group for two reasons: one, for using violence, which in the end only favors those who have the arms and is not the path to democracy. I also condemn the group for its inhuman use of poor towns as cannon fodder, which is our term for the act of using poor towns to conceal those who are really responsible.

Part 3

PA231543 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 23 May 86

[Part three of interview with President Alan Garcia by Jorge Saldana; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Saldana] What is your view of communications and its influence on the people?

[Garcia] To govern means essentially to guide and direct. It no longer means to coerce and intimidae. In the past there was the concept of a police state that obtained the people's obedience thanks to its force. The government now fundamentally uses its capacity to persuade, its capacity to convey symbols, values, orientations. In Latin America, we govern halfway because next to us we have powerful centers of orientation of public opinion which are the newspapers, the television enterprises. Of course, all of this falls within the democratic concept of freedom of expression. They are needed by democracy. Many times we rulers are concerned about having that tremendous power that television entails be used with responsibility. Sometimes, a television program or a television channel has more strength than the president of the Republic. That is true. This is so everywhere. Let me give you an example. A bad report in a newscast states that there will be a rice shortage. As a result, the next day 4 million housewives go out to buy more rice just in case. That automatically leads to a shortage of rice and what the report predicted becomes true.

We are making enormous efforts to get out of the crisis and, more than the economic and moral crisis, to get out of the crisis of lack of faith, because the worst thing that the generalized crises bring is apathy, confusion, and a lack of will among the people who say: Everything is lost, the politicians are no good, the state no longer makes any sense. Sometimes it is true. However, when there is an effort, a desire to take action, when there is a new government, it is painful that all those efforts do not make the news. You have a program that is called "Life Is Also News."

[Saldana] Yes, sir.

[Garcia] Well, in Latin America it must also be said once in a while that life and the good things are also news. We are used to seeing news about the bizarre, the tragic, the horrifying, morbid things. The only thing that I have done in Peru is to always tell those who have that great power through transmissions that they are corulers. That is sometimes not understood. They are corulers.

Part 4

PA232232 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 1955 GMT 23 May 86

[Fourth and "last" part of interview with President Alan Garcia by Jorge Saldana; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Saldana] Mr President, how would you describe your relations with the church? I noticed that you have a crucifix in your office.

[Garcia] I am Catholic, and I think that without faith or religious presence there can be no politics. Politics is a somewhat monastic, somewhat religious activity. We do not offer our lives to God, like a priest does, but if we do abide by doing good, without hurting others, then we will have lost the sense of... [sentence not completed]

[Saldana] A mission, an apostolate?

[Garcia] Precisely. An apostolate, with penance and sacrifice. This has to be done. You cannot be president and at the same time make millions. You cannot be president and at the same time have yachts, planes, and all those worldly things. Otherwise, you would only be president to satisfy your worldly needs, and this is not the way it should be. It cannot be because the majority of our people do not have these things. Also, we accept the office to work 48 hours a day for the people. The bottom line is that I only have 5 years to work for them.

[Saldana] Do you get along with the U.S. ambassador to Peru? Do you receive him here at the palace?

[Garcia] Of course I do. We believe that there is an interventionist will in President Reagan's administration. We feel that there determination to intervene in Nicaragua is negative and should be strongly rejected by all of Latin America. No one has the role of arbitrator in Latin America, and no one has given the United States the right to meddle in our problems. Definitely. We emphasize this. We say no to political and economic imperialism that wants to penetrate Central America. This does not mean that we fully agree with the Nicaraguan political system. This does not mean that we justify all that is done there. But as Latin Americans, we have a much stronger reason to defend our sovereignty.

DE LA MADRID ON U.S. 'MEDDLING' IN DOMESTIC ISSUES

FL292150 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 May 86

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 28 May (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico will in no way accept an attempt to meddle in matters that have to be resolved by Mexicans, President Miguel de la Madrid warned today as he met with a delegation of legislators who will participate in the next interparliamentary meeting with the United States.

At the National Palace, the chief executive repeated the statement he made in 1985 during the opening session of the Mexico-United States interparliamentary meeting held in Gueretaro, when he said that within respect for dignity, the field of cooperation offers many opportunities for working together, but without dignity, there is nothing.

At the National Palace, the president of the republic received the 12 senators and 12 deputies who make up the Mexican delegation, to whom he said: I am sure I do not need to make any recommendations. I know you will carry Mexico's voice and express our rights, our nationalist policy, our united opposition to any type of meddling, and will demonstrate our people's degree of maturity and capability for resolving our domestic problems. The president stressed that in the bilateral relations with the United States, as with the rest of the nations in the world, Mexico seeks friendship and cordial and fruitful understanding, always based on the principle of the dignity of all countries.

Antonio Riva Palacio, leader of the Senate of the republic, who heads the Mexican parliamentary delegation, pledge to observe the established guidelines in all agenda topics and, above all, not to allow that the principles of our domestic and foreign policy be violated in any way.

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES NATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

PA291407 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] The nation's interests should remain above differences or conflicts within a complex society like ours, warned President Miguel de la Madrid during the annual assembly of the National Chamber of Commerce.

[Begin recording] The community, the Mexican people, have responded with noteworthy maturity. The workers are beginning to feel the effects of the loss of buying power. Businessmen are also facing difficulties in planning their businesses; they have liquidity problems, they lack working capital, and their credit -- under the circumstances -- has become scarce and expensive.

In reponse to these circumstances I have proclaimed the need for us to face these difficult times with national unity. Crises are not opportunities that should be taken advantage of to deepen conflicts and differences among Mexicans, especially since our society is increasingly dense and complex.

It is natural for our interests to become diversified and for the risk of conflicts to exist. Societies do not overcome crises with conflicts, struggles, and ill will. They overcome crises if they know how to put the nation's superior interests above personal, group, or union interests, because every union, group, and class lives through the nation and depends on the nation. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT MINISTER WARNS MEDIA AGAINST EXCESSES

PA271624 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 27 May 86 p 1 A

[By Flor Quintero]

[Text] During a news conference to which the daily newspaper LA PRENSA was not invited, Government and Justice Minister Rodolfo Chiari de Leon announced late yesterday afternoon his decision to begin a campaign to rein in the news media. This campaign consists of making technical inspections of frequencies and equipment used by stations, verifying if radio braodcasters' licenses are valid and looking into other "aspects on which the law grants us vigilance, supervision, authorization, and cancellation powers."

At the same time, a warning was issued that the Government Ministry will not tolerate "the campaign of lies and slander that has been launched by groups of bad Panamanians who want to fill the homeland with hatred and rancor and to destroy this country's image abroad with the attendant harm to each and every Panamanian."

Minister Chiari categorically stated that he will enforce all legal provisions entitling him to punish those who violate the law and those who do not engage in serious, balanced, respectful, and reflective journalism.

CHURCH REQUESTS REOPENING OF RADIO MUNDIAL

PA291747 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 29 May 86 p 2

[By Florencio Galavez]

[Text] In a communique signed by its Information Office, the Panamanian Catholic Church yesterday called for the reopening of Radio Mundial and for an end to the persecution of independent news media and journalists. The church's position concurs with that of civic and political groups, such as the Christian Democratic Youth [Juventud Democrata Cristiana -- JCD], which yesterday held a vigil in front of the archbishopric's office to demand that it issue a pronouncement in that regard. JDC leader Jose Pitti emphasized to EXTRA that the group is greatly concerned over the many violations of freedom of the press and human dignity over the last few months as a result of the resumption of such attacks by the civilian-military regime. It has also been reported that the Catholic Church is concerned that coercive measures are being adopted against the mass media on the basis of legal precepts.

PRD DENIES PRESSURE EXERTED FOR CABINET CHANGES

PA291846 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 29 May 86 p 2 A

[By Lisette Carrasco and Flor Quintero]

[Text] Romulo Escobar Betancur [name as published], president of the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD], has denied that his party's Executive Committee is exerting pressure on President Eric Arturo Delvalle to make Cabinet changes. Betancur made these remarks yesterday during a meeting held by the PRD's Executive Committee at the Continental Hotel Blue Room. This meeting was aimed at beginning a policy to reorganize party structures and launching a financial campaign to face the PRD economic crisis.

In an interview granted to LA PRENSA, Betancur said: "The CEN [National Executive Committee] and the party's political commission have at no time made any statements in regard to changes in the Cabinet." He said: "Any statements made in this regard by PRD members are made by them as individuals, and this in no way becomes the party's official policy unless it resolves to do so and that can only be done through its political commission."

In addition, Diomedes Concepcion, director of the Port Authority Office, also denied that the PRD is exerting pressure on the president to make Cabinet changes. However, he said that he does not know what is the position of the ruling party's legislators, who have repeatedly called for, through different media, a reorganization of the current government team. Concepcion, who is considered one of the PRD pillars, said that the CEN has not discussed that topic yet.

Finally, Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia showed surprise when asked about the possibility of Cabinet changes in the next few days. In recent remarks, certain PRD legislators expressed the need for a reorganization within the government apparatus.

EDITORIAL HAILS DAVIS STATEMENT ON LAW 96-70

PA2902007 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 29 May 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Revising Law 96-70"]

[Text] By stating that negotiations will continue on U.S. Law 96-70 regarding fundamental issues in the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties, His Excellency Arthur H. Davis Jr, U.S. ambassador to Panama, took a very positive step forward in the good relationship that must exist between the Panamanian and U.S. peoples. This is a precise and wise formula that we must always preserve.

The fact is that we must discuss with the United States -- heatedly if need be -- all matters regarding the passageway. However, it is through dignified dialogue and mutual understanding that we can find the way to solve all our problems.

The Panama Canal is too delicate and serious a matter for its two partner countries not to discuss it within the scope it calls for. Our total sovereignty is a matter that will never be at stake. Sovereignty is the religion uniting all Panamanians, and it rallies together all sectors, even the most recalcitrant oppositionists.

In other words, the relationship with the United States is to be discussed calmly, impartially, and openly. This means that just as Panamanians do not meddle in the internal affairs of the people of Lincoln, they should not meddle in ours. Mutual respect leads to peace, that privilege we all enjoy well above the verbal clashes among Panamanians, which are necessary because all they are is verbal clashes.

The president of the National Legislative Assembly rightly told Ambassador Davis: You can go here or there, and nothing will happen to you. You will always be respected. That is democracy in action. That is to have peace. The rest is demagoguery. If Ambassador Davis continues with that attitude of broad dialogue, he will be applauded by a people who are true friends of the United States.

COSTA RICA

MADRIGAL ON CONTADORA ARMS CONTROL PROPOSALS

PA292344 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 22 May 86 p 3-A

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto said yesterday: "Nicaragua does not yield an inch on disarmament." In his first formal news conference, Madrigal Nieto was accompanied by Deputy Foreign Minister Carlos Rivera Bianchini and advisers Patricia Duran and Alvaro Antillon, who participated in the last unsuccessful meeting of Contadora deputy foreign ministers and Central American plenipotentiaries in Panama City on 16, 17, and 18 May.

A document was released containing the Costa Rican proposal on issues on which agreement has not yet been reached. That proposal was presented jointly by Costa Rica and Guatemala and was later endorsed by El Salvador and Honduras, which prompted Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco to describe it as pro-American. Costa Rica proposed a plan regarding military maneuvers, weapons, and troops. Nicaragua flatly rejected that plan because, in Tinoco's words: "Our country will not disarm. Ours are defensive weapons, not offensive ones." Nicaragua proposed a distinction between offensive and defensive weapons that was not accepted by the other four countries.

According to the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry, the Costa Rican-Guatemalan proposal offers possibilities for a real, direct, simple, and equitable negotiation. The proposal limits and regulates military maneuvers. It establishes a maximum of 100,000 military units of value for each country. In addition, the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry explains, the Costa Rican-Guatemalan proposal offers many advantages. Among them, it bans the introduction of lethal chemical, biological, radiological, and other weapons into Central America.

Costa Rica declares to the world that in order to achieve a detente in the area, it is necessary to : a) attain a valid and binding commitment to disarmament, the reduction of military personnel and the regulation and limitation of military maneuvers; b) arrive at a reasonable ceiling in the area's military buildup, in order to restore trust among the parties; c) fulfill the contractual committments after the peace document enters into effect; d) submit to international control and surveillance; and e) attend the signing of the document in Panama City on 6 June.

Despite Nicaragua's refusal, Foreign Minister Madrigal Nieto said yesterday: "We hope that Nicaragua will not lock itself into a negative position." In answer to the question of whether or not Nicaragua will sign the peace document in Panama City on 6 June, Madrigal replied: "We cannot give any opinion in advance. The circumstances are very changeable." He added that we will cross that bridge when we come to it.

CONTRA COMMANDER, FOLLOWERS TURN THEMSELVES IN

PA292330 San Jose LA PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 22 May 86 p 6

[Text] Commander Domingo, head of one of the rebel groups fighting the Sandinist government, turned himself over to national authorities yeterday near the mouth of Rio San Carlos. Commander Domingo and a group of 30 men, who said they were interested in requesting political asylum, surrendered their arms to the Civil Guard. He also said that another group of 170 men under his command would turn itself over to the national authorities in the next few hours. Moreover, Domingo said that it is very likely that 2,500 men who are under the command of the six commanders who recently signed a document to join the forces headed by Negro Chamorro would be arriving at any time.

This statement caused national authorities to be concerned, and they said that if these groups actually come in there would not be a place to put them since it is believed that they should not be lodged in refugee camps. Meanwhile, the Foreign Ministry has not yet decided the fate of Commander Eden Pastora, who laid down his arms last Friday along with a group of his men, and who requested political asylum in our country. In his statements, Pastora said that he was laying down his arms because there is no possibility of a military victory against the Sandinist government because of the lack of support from organizations and certain countries.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO OAS -- Guillermo Villalobos Arce was appointed new Costa Rican ambassador to the OAS. He will assume the post on 1 June. [Summary] [San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 17 May 86 p. 4A PA]

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN -- The new Chairmen of the Costa Rican permanent legislative committees are as follows: Carlos Manuel Monge, Legal Affairs Committee; Jorge Rossi, Agricultural Affairs Committee; Fernando Volio, Treasury Committee; Alberto Fait, Economic Affairs Committee; Mario Carvajal, Social Affairs Committee; and Mireya Guevara, Government and Administration Committee. [Summary] [San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 13 May 86 p 6 A PA]

EL SALVADOR

BLANDON CONFIRMS PLANS TO REACTIVATE CONDECA

PA292207 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 May 86

[Report by Raul Beltran]

[Excerpts] General Adolfo Blandon, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Salvadoran Armed Forces, met today with international journalists for breakfast and confirmed that the Guatemalan, Honduran, and Salvadoran Armies have begun preliminary talks for the reactivation of the Central American Defense Council, Condeca, in view of the current critical situation in the region. According to Gen Blandon's statements with regard to Condeca's reactivation, the Nicaraguan regime is excluded, if the legal foundation that supports the institution's philosophy is taken into account.

Referring to the first steps that will be taken to reactivate Condeca, Gen Blandon said that the military officers of Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador who met at the Esquipulas summit agreed that it was necessary to reactivate the organization. We do not know why the Nicaraguan delegates were absent, since it was organized by the Guatemalan defense minister, Gen Blandon said this morning.

Despite the announcement confirmed today by Gen Blandon, no details have been given as to how Condeca will be reactivated, but he did say that there will be meetings shortly with the chiefs of staff of the Guatemalan, Honduran, and Salvadoran Armies and that in order to consider Nicaragua's membership, the Condeca's legal framework when it was created must be reviewed, since it would be ideal for Nicaragua to form part of the organization. He did not comment further on this.

Blandon denied that there is a plot to attack Nicaragua, but he did say that Nicaragua is a threat and that experience acquired during the 5-year conflict could be outlined for the benefit of the other armes. He also said that his experience acquired during the 5-year conflict could provide useful examples for other armies.

Commenting in President Daniel Ortega's move at Esquipulas to present a list of weapons and foreign advisers, he said that it was unexpected. We did not expect this, but we must be cautious with the maneuvers of a government like Nicaragua. For example, it has armed the people with the lie that the United States will attack them. With regard to the advisers, he said, Nicaragua is naturalizing them. It has thousands of foreign military advisers, and has said that it can do without them. The problem is on how their departure will be verified, Gen Blandon added.

Other details given by diplomatic sources with full credibility include the list of military items that the Nicaraguan Government is willing to reduce, limit, regulate, and give up in the framework of the current political negotiation to achieve peace, a list which came as a surprise during the Esquipulas summit meeting last weekend.

The list of military items that the Nicaraguan Government presented to the other Central American presidents include the following: first, control of all types of military airplanes, control of military helicopters, and control of military airfields, war tanks, heavy mortars over 120 mm, self-propelled antiaircraft guns, multiple rocket launchers of more than 120 mm, artillery of more than 160 mm, and self-propelled artillery. Point 10 of Ortega's list calls for control of surface-to-surface rocket launchers on warships. Point 11 deals with warships measuring more than 40 meters in length, with over 100 metric tons of displacement. Point 12 calls for control of international military maneuvers, and points 13 and 14 are on foreign military bases and foreign military advisers, respectively.

Gen Blandon told foreign journalists in a hotel here this morning that over the past few days the Nicaraguan Government has been naturalizing dozens of advisers in its territory.

GUATEMALA

QUINONEZ ON NICARAGUA'S CONTADORA POSITION

PA291906 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 29 May 86

[Report on interview with Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez Amezquita by unidentified reporter; date and place not given -- passages within quotation marks record]

[Text] Guatemalan Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez Amezquita today explained his views on the Nicaraguan attitude toward the signing of the Contadora peace document.

[Quinonez] "The Nicaraguan position has probably not been stressed enough. That position has, in fact, changed considerably. Remember they initially said that they would not sign the document unless the aggression ended. They even talked about an aggression pact. They abandoned that position. They are now subjecting the signing of the document to a finalization of the discussion on the issues of weapons and verification. I believe that this is a very positive step toward peace. We have made some progress. I feel that the Esquipulas meeting achieved some progress in this regard.

[Reporter] "How many weapons would Central American countries have in comparison to Nicaragua?

[Quinonez] "Well, Guatemala's stand is that all countries should have the same number of units. An estimate would be based on a table taking into consideration the number of weapons and military units. So far, there has only been talk about weapons, but nothing has been said about control of troops."

The Guatemalan foreign minister said that reports on the number of military troops and weapons in the hands of each Central American country would not be easily revealed to the public.

[Reporter] "Will Guatemala reveal the number of weapons and troops, as well as what it requires?

[Quinonez] "Well, I cannot say anything about that, because this is a purely military issue. I do not think that any country would publicly reveal the size of its armament, because that could show that it is very powerful or too weak [Quinones chuckles]. Therefore, I think that no country would reveal that. However, they would in this kind of meeting, because the countries must present an inventory. Each country would be obliged to present an inventory to the Verification Commission.

[Reporter] "According to a dispatch from Managua, Daniel Ortega said that he has already presented a list with weapons held by Nicaragua. Is this true?

[Quinonez] "Yes, I know about that list. In fact, radio stations from many places were reporting it today, but this is an issue that must be discussed. Are all weapons dangerous that could be considered offensive? That is a military issue that must be discussed. Are the military troops, that is infantry troops, included there? This must be discussed as well."

COMMUNISTS CRITICIZE CEREZO'S ECONOMIC POLICIES

PA281620 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 27 May 86 p 4

[Text] The Christian Democratic Party's [PDC] economic program will make the crisis more acute, the clandestine communist party (Guatemalan Labor Party [PGT]) states in a news bulletin delivered to our offices. The plan, it states, is far from offering a solution to the grave economic and social problems the Guatemalan people are facing. On the contrary, the government will enforce a recession-producing, antipopular program that is in line with the IMF guidelines.

Meanwhile, the note continues, the ruling party is attempting to benefit from this "turbulent river." The much publicized creation of 40,000 temporary jobs, most of which are in the rural areas, is a political maneuver to gain support for the PDC. The plan is important for the PDC because the party knows that the success or failure of the party's political platform in the long or middle term depends on it.

In another section of the bulletin the PGT states that the purpose behind the creation of 40,000 jobs and the 50 quetzales increase in workers wages is political more than economic and more demagogic than real because "in the first place, the situation of unemployment in cities and the countryside is so serious that it can only be resolved through in-depth reforms that will distribute wealth more justly and utilize our resources better. This can be achieved by means of a land reform."

What impact can the creation of 40,000 temporary jobs have when there are more than 1 million unemployed in the nation and more than 150,000 youths hit the street each year in search of work?

In the second place, the cost of living increase is so outrageous that in only the first days of April the 50-quetzales increase (which is not being paid in many places) was swallowed up by voracious speculators. It seems impossible that now people pay 65 cents for a pound of beans when at the end of the year it cost 35 cents. A pound of corn went up from 12 to 25 cents; a pound of potatoes went from 18 to 55 cents.

The PGT adds: This year the Guatemalans will have to pay $2 million per day in interest and capital payments on the foreign debt that the military regimes signed. A crisis as serious as the one we are experiencing cannot be resolved through "concerted efforts" that only serve to buy time for the extreme right-wing sector, the PGT states.

BRIEFS

CONGRESS APPROVES LOAN -- According to Decree No 3286 approved today in plenary session by the country's Congress, the president was authorized to acept, through the Bank of Guatemala, a $285-million loan. The money will come from several countries, such as the United States, Mexico, Venezuela, and others, and will promote the economic and social revamping plan recently approved by the Congress. [Excerpt] [Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 29 May 86 PA]

HONDURAS

AZCONA RETURNS, DISCUSSES RESULTS OF U.S. VISIT

PA292348 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 2210 GMT 29 May 86

News conference by President Juan Jose Simon Azcona with unidentified reporters at Toncontin International Airport on his arrival from the United States -- live]

[Text] [Azcona] I am very pleased with the reception I have received from the people in the capital and also from my journalist friends, as I can see representatives from all the media sources here. My thanks to all.

[Question] Engineer, what are the specific results of your trip to the United States, specifically of your meeting with the U.S. President?

[Azcona] Well, we traveled to the United States at the invitation of the President of that great country, President Ronald Reagan. We discussed the various problems in Honduras, as well as the political situation in the area, and we exchanged viewpoints in every aspect. We believe that the trip was very fruitful, as we not only met with President Ronald Reagan and the members of his government, but with Secretary of State Shultz, with the secretary of defense, and with other ranking government officials. We also had lunch yesterday with IDB representatives. We had a long conversation with IDB President Antonio Ortiz Mena and with high executives of that bank. We also met at a hotel with Mr Clausen, president of the World Bank, with the IMF director, with the AID director, and with representatives of all the financial institutions. We believe that our visit to the United States ws fruitful from every standpoint, because we also had the opportunity to go to the OAS to present the Honduran viewpoints regarding the solution to the Central American problem.

[Question] Regarding the area's political and economic situation, has the United States offered to support our economies, [word indistinct] purely political aspect?

[Azcona] Yes, that support exists, and there is a joint communique in which that was stated. We beleive that we will receive U.S. economic aid, and we will also have their support in case of any contingency in the defense area.

[Question indistinct]

[Azcona -- laughing] I do not know. I have just arrived in Honduras, how can there be dispatches saying that? Those are unimportant things, and you should not echo those dispatches, which I doubt actually exist. I have not seen them, and have not been informed about them.

[Question] Mr President, the commission of the National Congress which travelled to the United States clearly expressed the concern that exists within the Honduran Government and people because of the presence of the contras in Honduran territory. They have wondered what will happen if the United States stops sending economic and military aid to the contras. Did you discuss this with the U.S. authorities?

[Azcona] We discussed with the U.S. authorities all the topics of interest for Honduras. No topics were left out. We met with Mr Reagan and with his main advisers for over 1 hour, then we had a lunch session which lasted approximately 2 hours. Afterwards, we met individually or separately with members of his cabinet, with the secretary of state, the secretary of the treasury, with the AID director, and with all the high government officials who are concerned with Honduran economic and political issues.

[Question] How do you see the situation of the contras now that the United States has withdrawn its economic support from those groups that are currently in our national territory?

[Azcona] Well, I cannot speak for the United States. Apparently, the debates on the aid for those groups will take place during the week of 19 June. Of course, if that aid is denied, the United States always has ways to solve the problem of the existence of the groups fighting against the Sandinist government, most whom we understand are currently inside Nicaragua, the great majority of them.

[Question] Will the United States increase its economic aid for Honduras?

[Azcona] We have discussed this, and there will be aid for Honduras, not only from the U.S. Government, but also from the IDB and the World Bank.

[Question] Then, Mr President, if the contras fail, will they be taken to Miami as the Cubans were, as this would be a great problem for Honduras?

[Azcona] A solution must be sought, but the important issue is that the Nicaraguan contras, refugees, and all those in exile should be able to return to Nicaragua, which is their right as citizens of that country. That is what must be sought, a political solution for the Nicaraguan problem, by which all Nicraguans can live in their country, just as all Hondurans can live in Honduras.

[Question] Engineer, the most urgent problems in our counry are the economic situation and unemployment. Is there any possibility that these problems can be resolved through your contacts with the U.S. Government?

[Azcona] Of course, as I said, Honduras will receive broad cooperation from the U.S. Government and from other financial institutions.

[Question] Could you give us some figures?

[Azcona] No, we will not mention any amount now.

[Question] Will the peace act be signed on 27 June or on 6 June?

[Azcona] We do not know. The deadline is 6 June, but we are not certain whether the peace act will be signed.

NICARAGUA

PROTESTS MADE TO U.S. ON FRG WORKERS' KIDNAPPING

PA300336 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0305 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] The Press and Information Directorate of the Presidency reports to the Nicaraguan people and the international community that:

Two weeks have elapsed since eight FRG citizens were kidnapped by mercenaries who work for the CIA during a terrorist action against the Jacinto Vaca colony, northwest of Nueva Guinea. The mentioned FRG citizens, who have voluntarily engaged in civil works for the benefit of the Nicaraguan people, are being held by force by those who receive political and material support from the U.S. Administration of President Reagan, the only one directly responsible for this situation and for the fate of those kidnapped

The Nicaraguan Government demands that the U.S. Government, according to its international commitments, order the mercenary groups to immediately release the eight German volunteer workers. It also appeals to all civilized governments in the world to condemn this terrorist action and to demand that the U.S. Administration adopt an attitude in accord with the rights to life, personal safety, and freedom of movement.

Managua, 29 May 1986

25 years, all arms against aggression.

ORTEGA MEETS BANKERS ON DEBT RENEGOTIATION

PA291738 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Nicaraguan President and Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra yesterday met with representatives from more than 100 banks from all over the world, to renegotiate the foreign debt the revolution inherited from the Somozist regime.

The meeting took place at the Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center, and also present was Joaquin Cuadra, president of the Nicaraguan Central Bank.

According to Cuadra, the meeting was a positive gesture on the bank representatives' part because they visited our country. We should consider this important because the countries usually visit the banks in New York and Miami, not vice versa.

During the meeting President Ortega told the bank representatives that Nicaragua is firmly and seriously willing to face this problem to the extent that it is capable of doing so, stressing that any delay on Nicaragua's part is not due to the government's lack of political will to fulfill its commitments, but to the limitations the U.S. Administration's aggression has imposed on our economy.

RAMIREZ DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH U.S.

LD292035 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 29 May 86

[Interview with Vice President Sergio Ramirez by correspondent Martin Meden in Madrid -- live]

[Excerpts] Good afternoon. I am Martin Meden of the RNE international news service. In the interview slot which we broadcast from Monday to Friday after the 1400 newsreel, we shall be talking today to Sergio Ramirez, the vice president of Nicaragua. Mr Ramirez, good afternoon.

[Ramirez] Good afternoon.

[Meden] At present in the U.S. Congress they are discussing publicly, and with the knowledge of the international community, the possibility of the U.S. Government granting economic and military aid to the anti-Sandinist armed groups. How do you, in your capacity as both the vice president of Nicaragua and a lawyer, analyze this situation from the point of view of respect for international law?

[Ramirez] Well, in our view whether or not the U.S. Congress approves funds for the counterrevolution has always been irrelevant from a material point of view, because the counterrevolution which is directed and financed by the Government of the United States, has no chance of a military victory. This is the case whether you are talking about 100, 500 or 1,000 million dollars in aid. Apart from this of course, it has caused innumerable sacrifices and sufferings by our people. Insofar as it affects the social life of the country, it is the cause of murders, crimes, fires, and destruction. However, we have never recognized the right of the U.S. Congress to decide the fate of the Nicaraguan people, and we regard it as an illegal and immoral act in established international law that a foreign parliament -- whatever the country -- should decide to approve funds for aggression against a small and weak nation like Nicaragua.

[Meden] Recently this station was able to confirm that in Madrid there was a public relations campaign being directed at Europe by the United Nicaraguan Opposition [UNO] and financed with money obtained via the CIA, as the UNO leader Robelo himself later admitted in Miami. How do you react to the fact that an ally of several European countries like the United States should in its Congress openly discuss this possibility of supporting irregular armed groups?

[Ramirez] Well, it is a violation of the international legal order by not only the discussion in the U.S. Congress but also the attitude of the Reagan administration of engaging in directing, organizing, and financing this mercenary force and organizing its political leadership.

In any case, the FDN and all these terrorist organizations are an adjunct of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, and we have taken the matter to the International Court of Justice to try to apply international law to these outrages. The ruling by the International Court of Justice in The Hague has yet to be announced, but we are certain that the ruling will contain the just points of view contained in Nicaragua's complaint. When it is announced, this ruling is going to help make it clear to the world who has justice and right on his side and who is violating international laws.

[Meden] Have you encountered in the European governments any kind of rejection of these interventions by the government of the United States?

[Ramirez] In different statements by leaders of the European governments we have found, first, a common identification which is that of demanding a just and peaceful solution to the conflict in Central America, one which is a long way from military interference, military intervention. [Words indistinct] we have also heard statements of support against the U.S. aggression and above all against the possibility of there being an armed intervention against Nicaragua as spokesmen in the U.S. State Department and government have repeatedly been announcing.

[Meden] After the 1984 elections in your country a meeting of the EEC foreign ministers issued a communique recognizing the validity of the Nicaraguan elections and the legitimacy of Sandinist power. Has this political declaration been followed up by collaboration, by economic aid?

[Ramirez] Yes, above all from the standpoint which the United States is trying to destroy, the standpoint of the legitimacy of a Sandinist government which comes from fair elections and elections held under the superivison of over 400 international observers. This led the EEC to sign an economic cooperation plan with the Central American region which includes the five Central American countries without exception; whereas the line which the United States was always trying to force through was that of excluding Nicaragua from any cooperation agreement, and we are satisfied about this.

[Meden] In the peace negotiation process being carried out under the auspices of the Contadora Group, on what does the remaining part of the process depend mostly -- the possibility of an agreement by the countries themselves in the Central American region or the attitude of the United States Government?

[Ramirez] It depends on both things. I think that the Esquipulas meeting showed that the Central Americans, via this direct dialogue by the presidents who spent over 10 hours in discussions behind closed doors, have the way open to an understanding and the identification of our problems, however great the political and ideological differences may be. However, the ominous shadow of the American presence is hampering the possibility of an understanding. I believe that if the peoples of Central America, their governments, are capable of holding a direct dialogue, they will be able to face up to the United States' intention of interfering. As a big power the United States has always felt that Central America is its backyard and that it has had the right -- which they see as an historical right -- to intervene in the internal affairs of Central America. The true independence of Central America will be consolidated when our [word indistinct] conscience leads us to recognize ourselves as independent entities, as free entities, and recognize that in the future we are going to have respectful relations with the United States, but not relations of dependence. This is what the revolution in Nicaragua has been creating -- this posssibility, which will set an example for Latin America.

[Meden] Could the regional parliament be the exppression of the coexistence of different regimes in Central America?

[Ramirez] It is a very important expression of that, and has already been approved by the presidents. In our Constitution, which is now under discussion, we are going to provide for elections in Nicaragua to this Central American parliament, and we hope that this will be possible in the other countries of Central America and that it will be a permanent forum for the discussion of our problems.

[Meden] Finally, Sergio Ramirez, vice president of Nicaragua, have you at any time thought about the possibility of publishing the Manzanillo talks?

[Ramirez] I think that for us, more than demonstrating with the documents at hand the intransigence that the U.S. Government displayed at those talks and how it ended up by unilaterally withdrawing from the negotiating table, we are more interested in the negotiations resuming at any time. We are calling for the resumption of this direct dialogue between the United States and Nicaragua. We are willing to attend such a dialogue, be it in Manzanillo or anywhere else that is agreed, without preconditions, without a prior agenda. We believe that part of the solution to the problem of Central America is that this dialogue between Nicaragua and the United States should help to relax relations between the two countries and that we should achieve at some point a thorough agreement that would stabilize relations between Nicaragua and the United States as two independent countries in spite of the fact that they are a big power and we are a poor country.

DETAILS OF CONTRA REORGANIZATION OUTLINED

PA300408 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0141 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] San Jose, 29 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The directorate of the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity [UNO] today became the sole organization "responsible for conducting the struggle" in Nicaragua. A joint leadership of "three men with equal power" made up of Alfonso Robelo, Adolfo Calero, and Arturo Cruz has become the civilian government of those opposed to the Managua regime, having authority even over the armed groups.

According to the final communique released here, this is expressed in the agreement signed today in Miami, which established that "none of the groups in the alliance will have an army." [sentence as received] The UNO, created in San Salvador in 1985, is made up of several civilian and military anti-Sandinist organizations, among which the Nicaraguan Democratic Forces (FDN) led by Adolfo Calero has a preponderant position.

In order to give more consistency to the new policy, the anti-Sandinist general staff has been established under the name of the Military Commission, which will be made up of the three members of the directorate, and secondly by the commanders of the war fronts. This arrangement gave access to the top echelons to Fernando "El Negro" Chamorro of the UNO-Southern Front, Enrique Bernudez of the UNO-FDN, and Adan Artole of the KISAN [Unity of the Nicaraguan Atlantic Coast Indigenous Peoples].

The UNO-Southern Front operates militariy in the Nicaraguan southern mountains and swamps, the UNDO-FDN in the country's northern region, and KISAN in the areas that have always belonged to the Miskitos, Sumus, Ramas, and Creoles in the Nicaraguan Atlantic region.

At its first declaration of principles, the joint anti-Sandinist body proclaimed its option for national reconciliation and democratization, without overlooking the civic and military offensive against the Managua government. Calero, Cruz, and Robel said that while struggling for the ideal they have in mind, the UNO will maintain a two-way policy, both civil and armed, "as the most effective means to force the Sandinist regime to adopt a real solution." Whenever that can be achieved, the dispersion of Nicaraguans will end. However, for the time being, the UNO appealed to the governments in the countries where there are currently Nicaraguan refugees and Nicaraguans in exile to "favorbly resolve their immigration and work status."

The purpose of the meeting between the UNO's three top leaders was to review aspects related to the organization, its internal structure, and to analyze its policy and role in the current Nicaraguan situation. Consequently, the top-level anti-Sandinist committee proceeded to install a Consultative Assembly in which all the opposition's political and military organizations will be represented, "in order to guarantee the alliance's democratic conduct." In addition, an Advisory Council was created, which will be made up of "11 distinguished Nicaraguans," who have not yet been appointed. It was also agreed to have one Latin American, one European, and one U.S. delegate of "renowned humanitarian inclinations," in order to perfect the rebel organization's current Human Rights Commission.

CONTRAS REPORTEDLY KIDNAP 68 ON ATLANTIC COAST

PA282221 Managua International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] A total of 68 people, including Indian residents of Monkey Point, were kidnapped by counterrevolutionary groups that operate in Special Zone No 2 on the Nicaraguan Atlantic Coast. The incursion of the terrorist Somozist groups has caused suffering and pain to the residents of that region, who have mourned the torture and subsequent assassination of at leat 10 kidnapped Indians. In that regard, the residents of Bluefields and Laguna de Perlas remember with pain and anger the counterrevolutionary attacks on those towns on 15 and 16 May, which filled 42 coastal families with sorrow on the eve of their traditional Palo de Mayo celebrations.

FDN REPORTS 830 EPS CASUALTIES IN 15 DAYS

PA172006 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1820 17 May 86

[By Armando Cerrato]

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 17 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The rebel Nicaraguan Democratic Forces reported today that it inflicted 830 casualties on the Sandinist People's Army, including dead and wounded, in 15 days of fighting. The information was announced by the clandestine "Radio 15 September" in a morning broadcast monitoried in Tegucigalpa, which claimed that the number of clashes was 52. The radio station also stated that the military actions encompassed the Nicaraguan Departments of Jinotega, Matagalpa, Zelaya, Nueva Segovia, Madriz, Boaco, and Chontales.

The FDN claims to have seized 73 Soviet AK-47 rifles and 127,000 rounds of ammunition for this rifle, 3 RPG-7 rocket launchers with 61 grenades, 381-mm mortars, 37 rockets, and other war materiel. The war bulletin notes that of the casualties inflicted on the EPS, 372 were dead, most of whom were identified.

Among the more relevant actions staged by the rebels during the first 2 weeks of May, an outstanding action was on the 11th when a troop transportation truck was damaged by antitank mines at Cuesta del Muerto near Pavona, Jinotega. There was also an ambush on 10 May on the highway that goes from Waslala to matagalpa in the northern part of the country in the area known as Las Carpas, when the rebel forces inflicted "many" dead and wounded on the Sandinists. According to "Radio 15 September," on the same day they attacked the Camazoca Garrisons, only 9 km from La Gateada, in the central part of the country, a region that is heavily patrolled by the Sandinists.

The rebels charged that the Sandinist Air Force bombed the community of Sislao in central Zelaya on 2 May and destroyed many peasant homes in the area with Soviet-made MI-24 helicopters. The report on Sislao indicates that Mrs Luisa Obregon, her two children, and four grandchildren were killed and several village inhabitants were wounded.

On 3 May, rebel forces in Madriz, northern Nicaragua, launched an attack on Sandinist military bases in Quibuto, inflicting many casualties on the troops.

ZUNIGA HEADS NEWLY FORMED LIBERAL PARTY

PA231817 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0150 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Managua, 22 May (ACAN-EFE) -- With an 11-member provisional board of directors, the Liberal Party of Nicaragua [Partido Liberal de Nicaragua] was formed today. It disagrees with "the deviation" that the Sandinists have carried out in the Nicaraguan revolution. Initially made up mostly of professionals, this new party, the third liberal party in the country, wants to become an organization of the masses in the future.

With provisional directors in Masaya, Granada, and Carazo Departments, this new party is planning a nationwide organization. It will subsequently comply with the legal requirements in this regard. Microbiologist Andres Zuniga heads the board of directors of the new Liberal Party, which will try to unite all the dispersed liberals throughout the country who do not presently belong to any of the existing liberal parties here.

The Independent Liberal Party, headed by Virgilio Godoy, is represented in the National Constituent Assembly, but it criticizes the Sandinists inside the legislative body. The Constitutionalist Liberal Party is not represented in the National Assembly, but it is one of the four dissident parties that make up the opposition Nicaragua Democratic Coordinating Board, founded in 1981.

The leaders of the new liberal group said they want to maintain good relations with the remaining liberal parties. The leaders of the new party said that they will maintain cntact with Liberal International as long as that organization does not meddle in the internal affairs of local liberals. The liberal politicians said that they will not participate in the open town councils that are taking place here to study the issue of the country's constitution because, they said, "without freedom of the press, there cannot be a constitutional debate."

PLI DECLARES ALERT IN WAKE OF MEMBERS' ARREST

PA281949 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1910 GMT 28 May 86

[By Filadelfo Martinez]

[Text] Managua, 28 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The top authorities of the opposition Independent Liberal Party [PLI] have declared a "state of alert" in the wake of the arrest of 35 of its militants by state security agents in northern Nicaragua. PLI President Virgilio Godoy told ACAN-EFE today that the party's Executive Committee and the National Directorate declared an alert in order to deal with the situation.

The Liberal leader said that various special commissions were established to negotiate the release of the arrested who are originally from Nueva Segovia and Madriz Departments, at the Honduran border. Godoy said that these arrests ordered by Sandinist authorities are threatening the national assembly scheduled on 15 June to elect new party authorities. Among the arrested are 10 PLI convention delegates who will not be able to participate in the assembly if they are kept in prison. Virgilio Godoy said that the carrying out of the assembly depends on the release of those Liberal militants.

On 21 May, military authorities held a press conference in Esteli, 156 km to the north of Managua to report that state security had dismantled an internal anti-Sandinist front in northern Nicaragua. Sandinist authorities said that this "counterrevolutionary" structure was aimed at killing government and FSLN representatives in the northern cities of Esteli, Osotal, Mozonte, and Dipilto. Jose Castellon Rocha, PLI vice president in Nueva Segovia, was denounced before the newsmen as leader of the internal front.

The announced dismantling of anti-Sandinist structures is just a "scheme" to leave the PLI without any leadership. It is a party whose views are highly supported by the people, Godoy said. He denied that there is a "great conspiracy," but said that the incident involves the cases of a father whose son left the military service, another father of an official who left the country, and still another father whose son was in jail. Godoy described the arrest of 35 people, most of them PLI members, as political "reprisals" which are "nothing new."

The Liberal leader said that the weapons shown by the authorities in Esteli "is a show," because what was really found was an AK rifle that the young man who left the military service abandoned. Godoy said that PLI members have also been victims of the "hostility" of the authorities in Boaco Department, in central Nicaragua; Jinotega and Esteli departments in the north; and Leon, in western Nicaragua; including Managua, Masaya, and Granda. "The hostilities against the PLI have continued because this party has not stopped its political work," he noted.

The PLI participated in the 4 November 1984 elections and holds nine deputy seats in the National Assembly. The PLI is one of the parties that is not participating in the current constitutional debate convoked by the Sandinists through open town councils that are being carried out throughout the country.

ADVISERS TO LEAVE NICARAGUA IF CONTADORA SIGNED

PA290438 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0424 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Montevideo, 28 May (EFE) -- Cuban military advisers will "immediately" depart from Nicaragua if the general peace agreement for Central America is signed, it was stated today in Montevideo by Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriquez.

"We are not there on a permanent basis," it was said by Rodriguez to the Uruguayan Senate's Commission for International Affairs and the Chamber of Deputies. "If the debates currently under way for peace in Central America decide that the military advisers must leave, ours will depart immediately after Nicaragua signs the agreement," the Cuban vice president added. Rodriquez also said that if it is agreed "that it would prove useful for the civilian helpers to depart, Cuba will also accept that decision."

The Cuban vice president, who will conclude an official 5-day visit in Uruguay on Friday, asserted: "We have never maintained more than 800 members of the Armed Forces and the Interior Ministry in Nicaragua." Rodriguez calculated the number of Cuban civilians currently cooperating in Nicaragua is between 550 and 650. The vice president said that his country advocates a negotiated solution to the Central American crisis and accused the United States of interfering in regional affairs.

FURTHER ON RODRIGUEZ' ACTIVITIES IN URUGUAY

Meets With Leftists

PA281858 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 May 86

[Report by Jose Luis Martinez, Havana Radio correspondent in Montevideo]

[Excerpt] Greetings, Havana Radio listeners of the international news magazine. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, met this morning at 1120 with Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti at the Government House. Rodriguez was accompanied by Vice Minister of Foreign Relations Ricardo Alarcon and Cuban Ambassador to Uruguay Joaquin Mas Martinez. Rodriguez later talked to reporters and said that he conveyed a special message from Commander Fidel Castro to President Sanguinetti.

It is worth noting that Rodriguez met with General Liber Seregni, president of the Broad Front leftist coalition; Senators Juan Raul Ferreira and Luis [name indistinct] of the National Party; and Humberto Cigandia, president of the Civic Union's National Board.

Broad Front President Gen Liber Seregni said at the end of the meeting with the vice president that they exchanged views regarding the situation in our countries and throughout Latin America. He stressed that relations between Cuba and Uruguay had been growing since democracy was consolidated here. Liber also said that the meeting focused on the Central America issue. He added that on Thursday at 1030, the entire coalition representing leftist parties will have a personal meeting with Rodriguez.

Presents Castro Message

FL281516 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1402 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] A message from Commander in Chief Fidel Castro was presented to Uruguay President Julio Maria Sanguinetti by Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez during an extensive, private conversation.

During the meeting, Sanguinetti gave the Cuban delegation extensive information on current Uruguayan activities, 1 year after restoration of the constitutional government. The Uruguayan president and Rodriguez exchanged experiences on various aspects of international affairs, paying special attention to the Central American situation. The vice president and Sanguinetti agreed on the need to continue efforts to achieve a negotiated, political solution to the Central American conflict through the Contadora Group.

Among other topics discussed at the meeting, the two leaders analyzed the recent Central American summit at Esquipulas and considered the declaration adopted an important element for future Contadora Group negotiations.

Upon analyzing the situation in the southern continent, the favorable conditions for Latin American unity of action became evident and they stressed the two countries' interest in offering their common efforts to strengthen and develop this goal. Official sources indicated that Rodriguez presented Sanguinetti with the Cuban evaluation of the Nonaligned Movement as a group that has an important place in international affairs.

After the meeting, the Uruguayan leader offered a private luncheon for the vice president during which they continued analyzing the international situation.

Speaks at University

PA281918 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez issued a call in Uruguay for turning Latin Americas's unity into a force capable of achieving peace and development. As a guest of honor of the Uruguayan Government since Sunday, the Cuban leader spoke on world peace at the Montevideo University to an audience that frequently applauded his remarks. World Peace, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said, is not only that which is achieved between the big powers but also that which resolves the regional problems in which those powers might be involved.

Meets With ALADI Ambassadors

F1282338 Havana Radio Periodico del Aire 2130 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Montevideo -- Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez today has reaffirmed Cuba's desire for continental unity before the Latin American Integration Association [ALADI] and the international legislative commissions of Uruguay. Rodriguez was received this morning by all the ambassadors representing ALADI, and spoke of Cuba's integrationist policy while confirming his country's intention of participating in this organization as an observer. The vice president, who arrived in Uruguay last Sunday on an official visit, went to Cuba Square of the capital of Uruguay, where there is a monument to Jose Marti, Cuba's national hero.

COMMERCIAL TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH URUGUAY

PA231730 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Today Cuba and Uruguay agreed to promote a commercial agreement to increase mutual trade, create mechanisms, and make their industries complementary. The agreement also includes the joint production of goods to be sold in third countries. The agreement was signed in Montevideo by the Cuban Chamber of Commerce and the Foreign Trade Commission of the Uruguayan Chamber of Industry at the end of an exhibit of Cuban exports products, which was visited by more than 35,000.

INTERNATIONALISTS IN ANGOLA FINISH LUMBER HARVEST

FL281550 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1407 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] The number of Cubans receiving the Internationalist Medal has risen to 59. The workers are members of the Arnaldo Milian Castro Internationalist Forestry Contingent, and they received their medals after finishing the second lumber harvest in the Maiombi jungle. This was one of the most important decorations presented during the past few months at the central camp of the (Embucosao) Collective, which is in Cabinda municipality approximately 400 km from Luanda on the Atlantic coast.

During the ceremony decorating the Cuban internationalists who chop, extract, and transport the lumber as well as perform other basic tasks, the Cuban and Angolan workers who work in the Maiombi jungle presented their individual commitments.

(Demetrio Olivera), first secretary of the UJC [Union of Young Communists] in Angola, expressed his conviction that the Cuban contingent will meet its production goal for the 3d year in a row.

COMMENTARY ANALYZES RELATIONS WITH AREA COUNTRIES

FL281958 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 May 86

[By Marcos Vanola]

[Text] There are events that without arousing attention may offer a present and future vision of the march of times. These are not spectacular events or events that by themselves alarmingly call attention, but they demonstrate the direction followed by countries against their will, a direction which the current U.S. Administration wants to enforce.

During the past few days, Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez has officially visited Peru and Uruguay, and this has created another split in the isolation of Cuba that the United States has tried to maintain.

Cuba maintained extensive relations with Peru during the government of General Velasco Alvarado. These relations became cool during the era of President Belaunde Terry, especially after the incidents that occurred at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

When the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance [APRA] government of Alan Garcia assumed power, certain declarations emerged between Havana and Lima that the foreign press exploited as vast disagreements. During the course of a few months, relations changed and now they are very smooth.

Peru, along with Mexico and Panama, has tried to maintain a very active position in search of peace in Central America and has supported the right of the peoples' self-determination.

Lima has limited 10 percent of its export value to pay its foreign debt and has called the IMF a monarchal institution whose aim is to defend the interests of the large industrialized countries. These coincidences have allowed the development of progressive ties between Peru and Cuba.

Uruguay reestabliished diplomatic relations with Cuba in October 1985, after a long dictatorship that had consumed the democratic tradition of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay overnight. Since then, relations between the two countries have developed and now they are intensifying and developing trade, technical, and cultural exchanges.

Cuba currently maintains good relations with Mexico, Nicaragua, Argentina, Guyana, Bolivia, Ecuador, Panama, Peru, and Uruguay. Relations with Venezuela have descended to a very low level since October 1976 even though the foreign minister visited Caracas in mid-1985.

With the emergence of democracy in Brazil after 20 years of military dictatorships, there have been bilateral contacts between the two governments as well as trade and cultural contacts.

Diplomatic relations with Colombia do not exist, but there are frequent conversations at the government level.

In one way or another, Cuba maintains relations with 15 Latin American countries. Excluding Cuba from Latin Amerian affairs is a thing of the past.

The Malvinas Islands war, occupation of Grenada, and Reagan's stubbornness in defeating a democratically-elected government as is the case in Nicaragua, have contributed in changing the point of view of many democratic governments. These are signs of a new awareness of Latin American unity.

RAUL CASTRO CONGRATULATES GUANTANAMO WORKERS

FL291832 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 May 86

[By Jose Mejia Osorio]

[Text] The magnificent work carried out by the workers of Guantanamo under the direction of the Defense Council has made it possible for this province to complete the first stage of defense readiness. This was included in a letter of congratulations sent by Army General Raul Castro Ruz, second secretary of the Central Committee and FAR minister, to Raul Michel Vargas, alternate Politburo member and first party secretary in this territory.

The message indicates how this new effort by the people of Guantanamo will serve as an incentive to continue training with the same interest and enthusiasm. The western Province of Pinar del Rio and the eastern Province of Guantanamo are the only ones who have currently achieved the first stage of deense readiness. This is an example showing that the enemy will not be able to attack our sovereignty from either end of the country.

CASTILLO REBASA MADE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

FL241310 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] The Council of State has agreed to designate Comrade Manuel Castillo Rebasa minister of communications. Castillo Rebasa was chief of the Communications Troops of the FAR, and he is replacing Comrade Pedro Guelmes Gonzalez, who will be assigned other duties.

COMMISSION OF ECONOMY MANAGEMENT CREATED

FL240108 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] The Council of State has just announced Law/Decree No 94, which creates the National Commission of Economy Management, an administrative organ ascribed to the Council of Ministers and whose president is considered a minister.

The commission has been created to direct, coordinate, promote, and control the tasks related with methods and mechanisms of economy and assure the integration, suitability, and complementation of all subsystems of the economy management system in line with policies outlined by the state.

Comrade Gilberto Diaz has been appointed the commission's vice president. Formerly, he was vice president of the Central Planning Board.

OECS LEADERS MEET, DISCUSS ECONOMIC ISSUES

FL292043 Bridgetown CANA in English 1953 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Basseterre, St Kitts, May 29 CANA -- Leaders of the seven-nation Organisation of East Caribbean States (OECS) began closed door sessions here today, discussing regional economic issues as they affect the islands. The sessions at the Frigate Bay resort of Jack Tar Village follows yesterday's opening ceremony at which speakers emphasised the importance of the OECS.

Antigua's Deputy Prime Minister Leser B Bird directed attention to the need for involving Caribbean youths in the decision making process. Bird, deputising for his father Prime Minister Vere C Bird, stressed the need for young people of the OECS to participate in this process, and added that the OECS secretariat needs to make sure that youths form an important part of the organisation's agenda.

Leaders are today discussing the harmonisation of fiscal incentives and joint overseas representation.

St Lucia's Prime Minister John Compton and his Vincentian counterpart, James Mitchell, both emphasised the need for the OECS to move closer together. They both looked forward to the day when the entire OECS will be under one flag, banner, and anthem. Mitchell also called on the people from the area to work hard to ensure progress in the islands.

Dominica's Trade Minister Charles Maynard, deputising for Prime Minister Mary Eugenia Charles, urged OECS members to continue removing petty jealousies and called for a strengthening of the regional integration movement.

Prime Minister Kennedy Simmonds of St Kitts and Nevis, who is hosting the summit, called for a rededication of leaders to the OECS's main objectives of enhancing the economic development of the region. Simmon's said that the signing of the OECS Treaty in June 1981 was a new beginning for these seven islands. He urged OECS' peoples to support togetherness, cooperation, and collective action in the OECS.

BAHAMAS

FNM HOLDS DEMONSTRATION AGAINST PINDLING

FL282130 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 28 May 86

[By Sophie Saunders]

[Text] A small group of Free National Movement [FNM] supporters, estimated at between 60 and 70 by a senior police officer, gathered outside the House of Assembly in (?Boston) Square this morning protesting against the PLP [Progressive Liberal Party] and Prime Minister Pindling.

Carrying placards with the words L O [Lynden O Pindling] Got To Go; Shut Down L O; and, We Want a General Election, FNM supporters marched around the square singing We Shall Overcome and chanting We Want Isaacs; L O Got to Go! Other placards read Isaacs Is the Man With the Plan, and, The FNM, A New Direction.

Booing the prime minister as he left the House, the demonstrators cheered their leader Mr Kendall Isaacs as he emerged. Mr Isaacs thanked his supporters for turning out this morning, and the crowd dispersed.

BARBADOS

NEW PRIME MINISTER ERROL BARROW SWORN IN

FL291805 Bridgetown CANA in English 1743 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, May 29, CANA -- Errol Barrow, sworn in today for his fourth term as Barbados prime minister, said Caribbean governments should recognize that the real political lay in the hands of the people. [sentence as recieved] Barrow, 66, led his Democratic labour party (DLP) to a landslide win at the polls yesterday.

After a brief swearing-in ceremony at Government House, Barrow told reporters that the DLP's was a peoples victory. The people's power is still the dominant factor in any democratic society as has been demonstrated by this election and we will not be unmindful that we are there as a result of the power that has been exercised by the people as it was exercised in the Philippines a few months ago and I hope will spread throughout the Caribbean, Barrow said.

Barrow, who served as head of government for three terms from 1971-76, led the DLP avalanche by winning his St John seat by a margin of nearly seven to one. The party won 24 of the 27 seats and among those defeated was outgoing prime minister, Bernard St John.

Barrow promised improved relations with Caribbean Community (Caricom) countries.

The new prime minister indicated that he was in no hurry to name a cabinet and will give ministers in the ousted administration time to settle their affairs before he moves into office on Monday.

Press reports have said that Barrow had this week said former Education Minister Erskine Sandiford would be named Deputy Prime Minister and lawyer Maurice King as attorney general.

Barrow told reporters that he would not be moving into Ilaro Court, the stately official residence of the prime minister. I could not comfortably live in premisies that cost 3 million dollars (one Bds dollar; 50 U.S. cents), when a lot of families in Barbados are living in one room houses with 10 and 12 residents, Barrow said. Ilaro Court, about two miles outside Bridgetown, became the residence of the prime minister during the BLP administration.

Today is a public holiday to mark the DLP win and schools will remain closed tomorrow.

MORE ON ELECTIONS; ST JOHN 'QUITTING' POLITICS

FL291629 Bridgetown CANA in English 1555 GMT 29 May 86

[Excerpts] Bridgetown, Barbados, May 29, CANA -- Supporters of the Democratic Labour Party (DLP) celebrated their party's remarkable general election victory early today by dancing in the streets. In scenes reminiscent of the party's first electoral victory in 1961, supporters held brooms aloft -- to signify that the Barbados Labour Party (BLP) had been swept from power after 10 years.

The extent of the DLP's victory must have shocked even their most ardent followers. In winning 24 seats out of 27 seats, the party achieved the highest victory margin in local political history. The result was a personal triumph for 66-year-old DLP leader Errol Barrow, who was portrayed by his opponents as yesterday's man. Analysts also said it reflected widespread attraction of the DLP economic programme which offered generous tax cuts and reductions in utility rates.

Defeated Prime Minister Bernard St John, one of 11 ministers to be rejected, reportedly announced he was quitting politics. They (the electorate) have told me to hang up my hat, the BARBADOS ADVOCATE quoted him as saying.

Barrow's first act was to announce today as a public holiday.

The only BLP candidates to win seats were backbencher Henry Forde, former attorney general, David Simmons, and ex-Junior Finance Minister Owen Archer. Forde, tipped to become the new leader of the opposition, said he anticipated five stenuous years in parliament during which the BLP could be rebuilt.

Barrow, who previously served as prime minister from 1961-76, said he had always expected a DLP victory. One of the most surprising results was in the rural constituency of St Joseph which the BLP had held for more than half a century. Teacher Mrs Maisie Barker-Welch, the lone woman elected, comfortably defeated outgoing house speaker, Lindsay Bolden.

The defeat of St John by trade unionist Bobby Morris was the first time a prime minister had lost his seat. It brought back memories of a previous humiliation for the 54 year-old lawyer in 1971 when he also lost to a newcomer when leader of the then opposition BLP.

One of the losing BLP candidates was Mohammed Nassar, who was charged on Tuesday after being involved in a violent clash with DLP supporters last Sunday. Nassar, who was accused of firing a gun during the melee, was injured along with five others.

Retaining his seat was Dr Don Blackman, the former BLP health minister who switched to the DLP when the election date was announced. Blackman characterised the BLP as a party which had lost touch with the people and was controlled by a small clique of white businessmen. This led to persistent charges of racism. The three-week campaign was however dominated by economic issues, and marred by a few incidents of stone-throwing.

The BLP campaigned on a record of stability and economic prosperity during its 10-year rule.

There was a voter turn-out of 83 per cent, the highest since adult suffrage in 1951. The percentage swing away from the BLP, which had 17 seats in the last parliament, was an average 11.3 per cent. The six independents in the race and the lone Marxist Worker's Party of Barbados lost their deposits.

HERRENBERG SIGNS LOAN AGREEMENT WITH PRC

FL231640 Bridgetown CANA in English 1617 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, May 23, CANA -- China will provide Suriname with an interest-free loan of 15 million guilders (one U.S. dollar; 2.56 guilders) during the next two years, it was officially announced here.

Agreement on the loan was reached by a Surinamese delegation which visited China in late April for talks with Chinese officials.

Suriname's Foreign Minister Henk Herrenberg led the Surinamese delegation which signed the loan agreement with a Chinese team led by Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian. The funds will be used to finance a number of projects here, as well as to purchase equipment and other goods from China.

Meanwhile, China will send a mission to Suriname this month to discuss with Surinamese experts some projects which are eligible for finance.

POLITICAL PARTIES TO PARTICIPATE IN COUNCIL

FL282026 Paramaribo International Service in English 1800 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Last Sunday the organs of the so-called old political parties NPS [Suriname National Party], KTPI [Indonesian Peasants Party], and VHP [Progressive Reform Party] have carried identical motions which state that their respective leaders will fully participate in the top deliberating council.

The political parties participate in the top deliberating council on the basis of an accord which was signed in November of last year on the eve of the 10th anniversary of Suriname's independence. Their participation was limited to political and administrative affairs. The top deliberating council consists of representatives of the military authority and a social partner which form the government.

The decision to fully participate in the top deliberating council flos from an invitation by the chairman of the military authority. The chairman of the NPS, ex-prime Minister Henck Arron, confirmed the cooperation between the traditional political parties, which is also expressed in a similarity of the motions that were approved by all three parties individually.